THE AMERICAN FLAG. .. When freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night,

And set the stars of glory theas; She mingled with the gorgeous dyes The milky baldric of the skies, And striped its pure celestial white, With streakings of the morning light; Then, from his mansion in the sun, She called her eagle-bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud, Who rear'st aloft thy regal form, To hear the tempest trumping loud, And see the lightning-lances driven, When stride the warriors of the storm And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven, Child of the Sun, to thee 'tis given, To guard the banner of the free,

To hover in the sulphur smoke, To ward away the battle stroke, And bid its blendings shine afar, Like rainbows on the cloud of war, The harbinger of victory.

Flag of the brave, thy folds shall fly, The sign of hope and triumph, high. When speaks the signal trumpet-tone, And the long line comes gleaming on, (Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet, has dimmed the glist sing bayonet,) each soldier's eye shall brightly turn where thy meteor-glories burn, nd, as his springing steps advance, war and vengeance from the glance when the cannon-mouthings loud ve, in wild wreaths, the battle shroud, glory,—sabres rise and fall, shoots of flame on midnight's pall! There shall thy victor-glances glow, And cowering fees shall sink beneath Each gallant arm that strikes below That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas, on ocean's wave Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave, When death, careering on the gale, Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail, and frightened waves rush wildly back, efore the broad-side's reeling rack; The dying wanderer of the sea And smile to see thy splendors fly, In triumph, o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free hearts' only home, By angel-hands to valor given, The stars have lit the welkin dome. And all thy hores were born in heaver Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe, but falls before

With Freedom's sail beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er of

## MISCELLANEOUS.

·KOSCIUSKO.

The following admirable anecdote of

Kosciusko reached the new world un provided with letters of recommendation or introduction, and almost pennyless .-He however, asked an audience with Washington, to whom he boldly presented

"What do you see here?" inquired the general, with his accustomed brevity.
"I come to fight as we there for American independence," was the equally brief and fearless reply. od fearless reply.
"What can you do?" was Washington's

To which Kosciusko, with his character- in Louistana.

istic simplicity, only rejoined-"Try me."

This was done. Occasion soon offered when his talents, science and valor were evinced; and above all, his great character was daily appreciated. He was specially made an officer, and further distinguishd himself.

ger's acquaintance, man seried his horse to be saddled, and rose to the village, a couple of miles off, where the volunteers were quartered for the

Who shall describe the pleasure of the one or the other, when the General enter ed the tent, saw the Captain covered from head to foot with blood, dust and sweat, scated at a table, his head resting upon his hand and examining the adge of his sword, with a map of the country spread out before him, and a pen non-inkstand by his aide beside the man. A cordial grasp of his hand by tignerate anyway imparted to the mode of the base commander's satisfacof a visit paid at so

said that he is this rascalities ne, that he is among the turn out, me missing. It wery certain that he can-not much lenger escape the indignation of outraged husbands, brothers, and sons.— His harem is destined to be exposed .- Sat

COTTON CROPS OF THE WORLD

There is no subject connected with commerce or agriculture, which possesses higher interest for the citizens of the United States, than the production and guages. We have before us a book con-consumption of cotton. We have, on taining a part of the Scriptures in the Enmore than one occasion, devoted our columns to the insertion of information upon the subject; and our attention is par-ticularly called to it just now, in consequence of a recent publication of a valuable letter, signed "Cotton Plant," in a rpirited New York paper, called "The Whip." The writer commences by stating that the entire growth of cotton in the world is set down at 1,000,000,000,-000 lbs. Of this 550 millions are supposed to be grown in the United States, 30 in Brazil, 8 in the West Indies, 27 in E- that he has shown us an engraved illustragypt, 36 in the west of Africa, 100 in the tion of this new art, which he had caused West of Asia, 35 in Mexico and South to be executed a long time ago—long be-America, except Brazil, and 14 millions fore the notice in the English paper ap-

Thus, at 10 cents per lb., a price below which it has rarely ever fallen, this crop is worth 100,000,000 dollars. For the last fifty years, however the whole speak of him and his claims. value (though often fluctuating suddenly and widely has averaged 19 1-2 cents .-At this price the present growth of the world is worth \$192,500,000.

Of this, about 350 millions of pounds are consumed and manufactured in England, about 150 millions in the United States, 80 in France, 250 in China and India, 25 in South America and Mexico, including Brazil; 35 in Germany, 45 in Turkey and Africa, 10 in Spain, 20 in Russia, and the remainder else-

The value of cotton manufactures in

The capital employed in manufacturing by machinery, is estimated in England at 200 millions of dollars; in France 120 million; in the United States at 110 mil-

The consumption in manufactures of raw cotton in all Europe. in 1803, was estimated at only 60 millions of pounds (Dic. of San. Com.) The whole consumption in Europe, in 1830, was about 387 mill of pounds. In 1838, it is believed to be nearly 500 millions of pounds.

South Carolina and Georgia were the first states in the Union to grow cotton to any considerable extent. In 1791, two millions of pounds were grown in the Union—one and a half million of which grew in South Carolina, and one half milon in Georgia.

In 1801, forty millions was the crop of

In 1821, one hundred and seventy milion, as follows: 50 millions in South Car-should have a bandful of fine salt three showing signs of maturity; the juice of in Georgia, 20 in Tennessee, 20 times a week. The hay fed, should be of in Alabama, 13 in Virginia, 10 in North the first cutting (if clover,) and well curble to the taste, and there is no doubt that Carolina, 10 in Louisiana, and 10 in Mis-

the rest, and made its attack in the best line and three fourths of a million in Ar-

order.

Who led the first company?" asked Gen. Conway of his comrades, on the evening of the memorable day.

The answer was, it was a young Pole, of noble birsh, but noor—his name, if I am not mistaken, is Ketriusko.

The sound of the unusual name, which he could hardly pronounce, fired the hero with so eager a deal for the braye stranger's acquaintance, must be the braye stranger's acquaintance, must be the braye stranger's acquaintance, must be taken away, not mixed with the fresh allowance.

\*\*Amagas one half a million. Subsection of the University of the braye stranger's acquaintance, must be taken away, not mixed with the fresh allowance. to the session; but the estimate at the of the Un-

Thus it will be seen, from 1701 to twice a day, and if they are obliged to walk 825, South Carolina was the most abun-1825, South Carolina was the most abundant cotton growing State in the Union. In 1826 Georgia took the lead, and held it till 1834, when Alabama and Mississipton growing State in the Union. South ton growing State in the Union. South Carolina and Alabama are next. North Alabama is beginning to deteriorate as a Alabama is beginning to deteriorate as a the potatoes have been boiled, must be plough; drill the seed plentifully, but not the potatoes have been boiled, must be plough; drill the seed plentifully, but not so as to fall in bunches. I then follow with a heard, and cover lightly, which I cotton country, while the worn lands in

and he defice the laws and legally consti-uted authorities to deliver him over for that has accrued in little more than fifty rial. This is a sufficient commentary on the deer of Mermonism. N. B. Later intedligence informs us greatness and power, likely to become Joe was arrested; but was subscently taken out of the custody of the cy of cotton.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

art of writing by sound: "Another art has been lately added to various forms of abbreviated writing, which seems far more available than any which have been hitherto invented. It is called Phonography, or literally writing by sound—that is, writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. It does away with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all langlish, French, German, Chinese, and Hebrew, all written in the phonographic character. Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to "the universal character," so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it press their thoughts with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech."

It is but simple justice to an excellent teacher of ours (Mr. Hitchcock), to state peared. He has also the most incontrovertible evidence that he is the original discoverer of the new science of writing by sound. We shall take another occasion to

We observe that the subject has presented to Congress. Mr. Merrick, in presenting a memorial in the Senate, enered into quite an animated explanation of its nature, origin an progress, and spoke of it as calculated to produce more important results than any other science of the age, as it aimed at the establishment of a savage or civilized, would be ena-bled to communicate and interchange ideas. Mr. Merrick, in lauding the new science, even went so far as to advocate England is believed to be annually about the notions of some oriental philoso170 millions of dollars; in France at 70 phers, that animals have a language, by millions; in the United States at 60 millions. understand their speech. The memorial was from citizens of Baltimore, asking the assistance of government in proscuting the study of the science .- Saturday Cour-

> There is nothing purer than honestynothing sweeter than charity-nothing warmer than love-nothing richer than wisdom-nothing brighter than virtue-and nothin more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind, form the purest-the sweetest-the richest-the brightest, and the most steadfast HAPPINESS.

## AGRICULTURAL.

article on stall feeding cattle, from the pen grew in South Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 5 in Virginia, 4 in North Carolina, and 1 in

left at the times of feeding must be taken away, not mixed with the fresh allowance. Animals while fattening require water

injury to them.
From 10 to 16 quarts of Indian corn

be given in a box, and in the trough, alternately, that they may be daily washed or dry-scrubbed and scraped, to prevent any food from remaining and becoming ping subjects the plant to succors, which is sour, which will infallibly disgust the anisalways an injury. mal. Cleanliness here is a point of the Y. J. HARRINGTON. - I pursue pretty first importance, but it is one too often much the above plan of planting Cotton, overlooked by the feeder. Flax seed jel- with a few exceptions. I have no land ly with corn meal, fed occasionally, will that I plant wider than 34 feet. I genesoften and loosen the skin, and produce rally, in bedding, follow with the hoe, and that "kindly feel" essential in all fatening draw up the beds. I plant in the same

Carding the animal thrice daily with twister the wrong side, and chop through, Carding the animal thrice daily with proper cards, an essetial part in the process of feeding. Its effect is excellent on the animal, and is always highly grateful, as well as salutary. Medical men are well acquainted with the intimate connexion existing between the state of the human corporeal surface, and the stomach, and viscera connected with digestion, and the same connexion is observed in the ox when feeding. Regularity in the hours of side roots. The fifth ploughing I plough when feeding. Regularity in the hours of side roots. The fifth ploughing I plough

change, and will be eaten freely. The it improper to top, as there will be a better stalls must be properly ventilated, as fresh pure air is necessary to the health of any nows, thereby preventing it from rotting.

Not having find an opportunity to conanimal. Attention must be paid to their feet, and if the cleft is obstructed or sore, a dossil of tow dipped in spirits of turpen-tine morning and evening, for three or of the Committee, in planting and cultivatfour days, will be a good application.—
The stalls must be kept clean, and straw in abundance, for bedding, provided. They should never be allowed to stand or fravel in wet manure, as their feet will in most cases be injuriously affected, and a consequent loss of appetite ensue .- N. Y. Cul-

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.

The Farmers' Cabinet contains an account of some experiments made in Delaware in the cultivation of Indian Corn for the purpose of making sugar. It was on the same tarm, here mentioned, that the experiments were made, which were the basis of Elisworth's Report, setting forth the advantages of prosecuting this branch of agriculture:-

"We have been favored with a visit to the farm of Mr. Benjamin Webb, near Wilmington, and have examined the acre of corn which his son, Mr. William Webb, is cultivating for the purpose of making sugar from the stocks the present season. The rows are two and a half feet apart, and the plants not more than an inch or two distant in the rows; the seed was drilled by a machine of his own invention, and has produced a crop of unprecedented vigor and uniformity. The yield is enormous, and so far as present is expected to yield a quantity of sugar equal to Mr. Webb's calculation, namely, 1000 pounds per acre. The ears of corn are now in progress of extraction, and ing not only unjust, oppressive and T. Sedgwick of Massachusetts, Y. out of the FEEDING CATTLE.

The ears of corn are now in progress of extraction, and the provided in the p grew in South Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 5 in Virginia, 4 in North Carolina, and 1 in Tennessee.

In 1811, the crop the United States had reached \$60,000,000—of which 40 grew in S. Carolina, 20 in Georgia, 8 in Virginia, 7 in N. Carolina, 3 in Tennessee, and 2 in Louisfana.

In Louisfana.

adelphia Agricultural Society, which continue than labor required. Owing to close planting, perhaps, there is not terms of the federal compact—disastrous tries; or else of others of "home proposed avertices, or else of others of "home proposed put up—otherwise they will not pay destined to solve. The stalks are alreafor the cost, feed and care. Each beast dy full of sap, and some of them are should have a bandful of fine salt three showing signs of maturity; the juice must necessarily produce ruin in the end. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, the first cutting (if clover,) and well cur- ble to the taste, and there is no doubt that ed; It should be cut before the leaves and blossoms are turned black, should be turned and exposed in curing as little as possible, and floused without being wet when it can be denoted by the accordance of the carefully watched and most rapid conveyances to the difference and the state, and there is no doubt that promptly exposed. In a word it will be the substitute as possible, and floused without being wet when it can be denoted by the state, to yield a wine, for present purtous and exposed in curing as little as possible, and floused without being wet when it can be denoted by the state of the calculation of th he had occasion to show his undanned courage as captain of a company of volunteers.

Generals Lee and Conway, notwithstanding the heat of the battle in which they themselves were fully engaged, [this battle was fought, if our memory serves us right, at the junction of the Great and Little Pedees, South Carolina, observed with satisfaction the exertions of a company which advanced beyond all the rest, and made its attack, in the best limited and occasion to show his undanned principles—to do not come to maturity at the same time, be done, on the distinct of the battle was fought, if our memory serves us right, at the junction of the Great and Little Pedees, South Carolina, observed with satisfaction the exertions of a company which advanced beyond all the rest, and made its attack, in the best limited and form in the doors.

Of this, Georgia, and floused without being wet when it can be done.

Dr. Mease dislikes mixing timothy with new time, be done, on the constitution of the Great and the clover if left to stand for the time the clover if left to stand for the indication to the constitution, and the clover if left to stand for the indication the same time, and the clover, is not probable to the same objections; as they include the same objections, as they are sequenced in the field, make a hay which cannot be form the field, make a hay which cannot be limited appear, therefore, that the question in further with the wound of the Constitution.

The Democrat will swear absolute and provery in the set of the state and from the wint made from the wint made from the universal corner open, but when the clover if left to stand for the time the clover if left to stand for the time the clover, is not proved with statisfaction of the Great and behaviour—our provers and in the clover, is not proved with statisfaction the exertions of the great and state of the state of exceeded. From considerable experi-ence with both timothy and orchard grass breadth of the land." Mr. Webb deserves in connexion with clover, we are inclined to think Dr. Mease is right in this partic-Courier.

From the Temperance Advocate.

ing, I bed. If any part of the land lies low, I apply the hoe, so as to raise a conand oats ground together, is to be fed to siderable bed. Where the land is strong, each animal three times daily during ten I bed at the distance of four feet. When siderable bed. Where the land is strong, sissippi is perhaps the most extensive cotton growing State in the Union. South potatoes, with a handful of corn meal 1st to the 15th of April, I then open the cotton country, while the worn lands in middle Tennessee are thought to improve for this culture—maturity, the vital desideratum, not being so easily allowed in the rank luxuriance of the fresher soils.

When it is remembered that the first cotton plant in the United States was raised in 1787, surely our readers find reason for surprise at the wonderful increase, that has accrued in little more than fifty of feeding. Great care must be taken not support.

At the second plant in the united states was raised in 1787, surely our readers find reason for surprise at the wonderful increase, that has accrued in little more than fifty of feeding. Great care must be taken not support.

At the second plant in the support. of feeding. Great care must be taken not to over feed and the appetite must be carefully watched. The farmer should take the alarm the hour that he sees the animal leave any of his usual allowance in the trough or rank, clean sut both, and by

law on a writ of habeas corpus. It is also PHONOGRAPHY—A NEW SCIENCE. a daily walk, extra carding, and if necessaid that he is a law a trial for some of A late English work has the following sary a dose of Glauber salts, to restore the ridge. The fourth and last ploughing account of this new discovery, viz: the uppetite. The food, other than hav, should should be shallow except the last or finish.

manner with Mr. Werts. I run with the feeding and watering, is an essential thing in feeding any animal.

Shallow, except the finishing furrow, which is deep. I top the last of July, or first of Clean, sweet, cut straw, sprinkled with August, especially my low cotton. Where corn meal and salt, may be given for the cotton locks by the last of July, I deem that that chance for air and sunshine between the

fer with the rest of the Committee, we sub-

ing Cotton,
Which is respectfully submitted.
M. WERTS. Y. J. HARRINGTON.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

## Independent Democrat.

T is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on bility for whatever peculiarity of subjects of general importance, and espe- they may contain, as though appear cially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceeding of Congress as fore edited with such distinguished may be of general interest to the public by himself. will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted frequently published. It will be devoted ces, and anecdotes of the period at domestic to the intersts of Agriculture and the Arts; General Jackson, from the pen of at object, a mate friend and member of his Cal cipally to litical truth; but its leading character wil be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and per-manent triumph of the principles of the city, are those of Col. R. M. Johns Ways and Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether The corruptions of existing institutions of Washington. It will also be sent deducted r

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the arrows of the men and the state of the men and the state of the men arrows of pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when the opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will mount of matter of overseventy widual citize be moderate yet firm. Towards the par- cent. The Portraits for the coming embarrass

the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly impor-tant that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the under-brush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that suff ronage has already been secured to war-rant the promise of our first number some time in the in the early part of Septem-der; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hop-ed are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation

TERMS.

The Independent Democrat will printed on a large Imperial sheet, with to mail subscribers and agents on a beautiful type, at THREE DOLLLES of the month preceding publication per annum, in advance, after the receipt All communications for the Edit per annum, in a of the first number. JOHN HANDE Editor.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW Vol. AI., Commencing July, 1841 JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor,

BY an increase in the number of par and by an alteration in its typograph arrangements, the quantity of neretofore furnished to the readers of Democratic Review, will be increase its future numbers about Seventy-five

The Editor expects valuable aid is own efforts, during the course of the ing year, from a number of the most pens of the great Democratic Partyrether with that of others, in its pa iterary department, to which the a political designation is not to be app Among them may be particularly nan Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Ken Whittier, Sedgwick, Giloin, Butter B. Among them may be particularly nan Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Ken Adv Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, P. Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paul for the A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambre for each J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tasistro Adv the ma

The monthly Finanarticles, which have freques nounced by the most intelligent during the past year in themselves worth the subscription to the work, be continued from the same able han sons or

An arrangement has been made vertisen which the Boston QUARTERLY RED edited by Mr. Brownson, will be me in the Democratic Review, the latter ing furnished to the subscribers of the mer, and Mr. Brownson being a free and regular contributor to its pages is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson ticles will be marked by his nameto most readers they would doubtless veal themselves by their internal In the dence; and that it has been agreed the circumstances that these contribushall be independent of the usual in ties to editorial revision and controlauthor alone having a similar res tariff bil the original work, which has been a dress the

Among other attractive papers in ration for the forthcoming volume, found some personal sketches, remin and, sec ces, and anecdotes of the private domestic

The Portraits with which it is int and reser to illustrate the numbers of the en other to year, and which will be executed in discussi Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of ways and York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pen

promise, which shall be punctually 000—out To promote the popular objects in of about the

and relying upon the united support ty-six per of Democratic party, as well as other be \$27,720 price of subscription is fixed at the question for rate of Five Dollars per annum, in try is, can the control of the property ses in advance; while in mechanic eign comm rangement, and in size, quantity of commercial will contain one hundred and twelve pances of REPORT,

Of the Committee of the South Carolina and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whigh brethren as the only arguments which will be accompanied with as merce should three feet wide, where the soil is not very strong. Where I plant stubble, I break it up in the fall or winter, and before planting in the fall or winter, and before plantiles to struggle for victory at the next lists to struggle for victory at the next lists to struggle for victory at the next least \$2,500 per annum.

The shifts of the land lies in the of an energy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the reason and patriotism of our Whigh the executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the reason and patriotism of our Whigh the executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which will be executed on steel in an deepest intered to the cauchy which

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